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Growing in damp shady hollows and along streams, also on decaying logs near cold springs, on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana. Traille River basin, Idaho, *J. B. Leiberger*, March-May, 1889; Two Medicine Lake, *R. S. Williams*, 1897; Avalanche basin, Montana, *J. M. Holzinger*, July, 1898, issued as *M. subglobosum* No. 33 by Mr. Holzinger. Mr. Williams sent me this species with a drawing and description in 1897, dedicated to me, but in order to do justice to Mr. Holzinger, who has also recognized the differences between it and its allies, we have adopted his name with his consent. We offer about two dozen specimens at seven (7 cts.) cents apiece with printed labels. Address. R. S. Williams, N. Y. Botanical Gardens.

HOW TO MOUNT MOSSES.

THE most artistic way of mounting mosses is to glue the specimens to small cards, which can be fastened to regular herbarium paper, or perhaps it will be found more satisfactory to glue directly to the herbarium sheet. Mr. C. G. Pringle mounts his on cards, as does Dr. John K. Small, who has the neatest appearing collection of mosses the editor has ever seen. An ideal way would be to have a duplicate of each glued specimen in an envelope beside it for study, so that the appearance need not be spoiled by breaking off bits for microscopic examination. However, I do not know of any collection thus arranged. The great majority of moss collectors simply inclose the specimen in an envelope made for the purpose, and glue the envelope to the herbarium sheet, putting the label on the outside of the envelope. There are several styles of envelopes in use, one a rectangular piece of paper folded across so that the lower edge reaches within an inch or so of the upper edge. This edge is then folded down and the ends folded under. The only objection to this style of envelope is the time needed to open and refold the envelope for the examination of the specimen. These envelopes should be of different sizes to fit the size of the specimen.

Many use half-size herbarium paper, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, and I should recommend this for amateur work, unless a large collection is planned. If there are only one or two specimens of each species they look lonesome on a full-size sheet, to say nothing of wasted space and increased cost. Personally, however, I greatly regret that I began mounting my collection on small sheets.

In mounting mosses on cards, I thin the ordinary liquid glue with vinegar, using about 25 per cent. of vinegar to 75 per cent. glue. I then spread a thin layer of this on a dinner plate and carefully place the specimen to be mounted on the plate, when it becomes well smeared with glue on the under side. The specimen is then placed on the card and put under light pressure until dry. It is a good plan to put clean white newspaper over the specimens and change after a few hours to prevent any accidental surplus of glue from becoming attached to undesirable objects. For cards, ordinary herbarium paper cut to a suitable size is very satisfactory.—A. J. G.

NEW AMERICAN MOSSES.—Continued

From a revision of the North American Eurhynchia, by A. J. Grout. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 25: 221–256. 1898.

EURHYNCHIMUM STRIGOSUM SCABRISETUM Grout. Seta plainly scabrous with papillæ; otherwise like var. *præcox*. On shaded ground. Type from the Palisades, N. J.; Sargentsville, N. J.; Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; Vineyard Haven, Mass.

EURHYNCHIMUM PRÆLONGUM CALIFORNICUM, var. nov. Gametophyte with the habit of a *Thuidium*; stems 15–20cm. long, closely and regularly pinnate, seldom stoloniferous, more robust throughout than *E. prælongum*; leaves of the maximum size. Type from California, Bolander, No. 46. 1876.

EURHYNCHIMUM BRITTONIÆ sp. nov. This species is very closely related to *E. prælongum Californicum* and greatly resembles it in appearance, but is easily distinguished by its nearly smooth seta and nearly entire stem leaves. Type from California, Bolander. Specimens of this species of Bolander's California collections are in the National Museum from "Little River (Mendocino Co.?) at the foot of pine tree, No. 332." Also in the herbarium of Mr. J. M. Holzinger as No. 530.

From *Rhodora*, 1: 78–80. pl. 5. 1899.

POTTIA RANDII Geo. G. Kennedy. Autoicous: Male flower gemmiform. Leaves octofolius, entire, loosely disposed on lower part of stem and forming a rosette above, 3–5mm. long by 1mm. wide, oblong, apiculate, margin revolute to above the middle, bordered. Costa stout, excurrent. Cells at base long rectangular; above rounded, hexagonal or rhomboidal; capsule gymnostomous, erect or sub-erect, oblong-oval, *unequal*; *collum conspicuus*; operculum conical with a stout beak; annulus of three rows